

General News.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

United States and Austria.

The correspondence between the Chevalier Hulsemann, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, has already been published in all amplitude in many of the newspapers of the day. We propose to impart to the thousands of readers who may never peruse this correspondence in extenso a correct understanding of its spirit and import.

The Union, to which it was communicated from the Department of State, justifies its publication upon the ground that Austria, prior to addressing the United States government, had made an *ex parte* representation of the subject of complaint to the powers of Europe before whom it arraigned this government, invoking a premature judgment against us, and that the circular letter in which this was done was apparently intentionally published in the leading journals of Europe. Respecting the verdict of the governments addressed, the Union says that Russia and Prussia become voluntary parties in the controversy by instructing their representatives in Washington to intimate to the President their general concurrence in the view taken by Austria of the proceedings in the case of Koszta. But it is understood that the cabinet of Paris has made known to that of Vienna its disapprobation of the proceedings of the Austrian functionaries in regard to Koszta at Smyrna, even upon the Austrian statement of those proceedings; while the government of Great Britain has given no intimation that it regards the course of American functionaries as open to censure.

Mr. Hulsemann's note commences by reciting the incidents of the Smyrna conflict assuming that the Austrian Consul General, "exercising the right of Jurisdiction which is guaranteed by treaties," subjecting Austrian subjects in Turkey to consular jurisdiction, had caused the arrest; that Koszta had left Hungary with Koszuth, pledging himself in writing not to return; that Mr. Brown, our charge *ad interim* at Constantinople, claiming that Koszta had taken some step toward being naturalized in the United States, submitted a certificate therewithout signature or seal; that if this certificate were admitted, it would prove nothing more than he had expressed his intention to become a citizen. It is then affirmed that Koszta has never ceased to be an Austrian subject; that the laws of Austria do not admit his right to expatriate himself; that Koszta declared himself to be still a Hungarian and that the United States themselves refuse passports to persons standing in his relation. But the mode adopted by our agents to settle the matter is the most legitimate ground of complaint. The act of violence committed by Captain Ingraham is declared to be "a real act of war, committed in full peace, in a neutral port." This is proved from Vattel's Law of Nations. It is then argued with reference to our own acknowledged authorities, that Captain Ingraham assumed to do what only Congress has a right to do. This act was committed in a port friendly to both nations, acknowledged to be absolutely inviolable. This assumption is ably argued by allusions to American and other authors. And thus terminates the communication of Mr. Hulsemann.

Mr. Marcy replies by "more fully and clearly" stating the facts, the points added and points of difference being that Koszta did not leave Turkey with Koszuth; that it is doubted that he pledged himself not to return; that he was banished from Turkey, in form by Turkey, but in fact by Austria; that he on 31st of July, 1852, declared his intention of becoming a citizen of this republic; that private and temporary business led him back to Smyrna, where he held a *teckerleh*—"a kind of passport or letter of safe conduct, usually given by foreign consuls in Turkey to persons to whom they extend protection, as by Turkish laws they have a right to do," that no exception to his conduct was taken, and Austria did not charge him with a political offence during his stay there; that he was awaiting an opportunity to return to the United States when seized by a body of lawless men who did not even pretend to have any color of authority, and received from them by the Austrian naval officers; that is now avowed the Austrian Consul-General instigated them; that it is also admitted that the Turkish authority for this act had refused; that an imperfect copy only of Koszta's certificate was produced; that opportunistly, the American sloop of war arrived; that its commander, to prevent Koszta's clandestine removal into Austrian territory pending the inquiry he was making into the case procured an arrangement for his detention by intimating that he would compel it by force.

Mr. Marcy then replies to his Imperial Majesty's demands that the government of the United States shall direct Koszta to be delivered to him, disavow the conduct of the American agents in this affair, call them to a severe account, and tender satisfaction proportionate to the outrage, by proceeding to define Koszta's political relation to Austria and to the United States. He states the existing notions of allegiance to be, first, that it is an indelible tie, second, that it is a civil contract, dissoluble by mutual consent; and, third, the "sovereign and more prevalent doctrine, which Mr. Marcy assumes, that the citizen or subject may at any time release himself from the obligation and go where he listeth.—These laws are municipal and limited in their action to the territory for which they were enacted. The laws of Turkey alone must therefore determine the case in view. And what are they? That was determined when Turkey gave refuge to the Hungarian refugees in 1849, in defiance of both Russia and Austria, and was sustained by her own laws and the concurrent opinions of the civilized world.—The Sultan, then, weak as he was, imperiled his safety, by an adherence to the laws of his empire, and Koszuth and his companions were saved." Mr. Marcy comments at length upon this case, and quotes in his support the views of Sir Stratford Canning, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, concurred in by the French Minister, and approved by the English and French governments. Aware of this, Austria refers to treaties for her authority to seize Koszta; but these treaties are neither quoted from nor pointed to and no one appears to be acquainted with them. They were not produced in 1849, and it is not claimed that they have since been made; and their existence is denied by the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs and other high functionaries. But more than this.

The government of the Porte has pronounced a judgment in relation to the seizure of Koszta, which Austria herself is bound to respect. It has protested against the conduct of

the Austrian agents in that affair as unlawful, and a violation of its sovereignty; but not one word of complaint, not a murmur of dissatisfaction, from Turkey against the conduct of the functionaries of the United States at Smyrna has yet reached this government. This is certainly an anomalous case: Austria arraigns the conduct of the United States for violating the rights of Turkey in the Koszta affair, Turkey, the offended party, exonerates the United States, and protests against Austria, our accuser for the same offence.

But if Austria has such authority by treaties as she claims, it extends only to "Austrian subjects," and Koszta cannot be such, after having been banished from Turkey, Austria being a party to the banishment; and also, since by a decree of the Emperor of Austria of the 24th of March 1852, Austrian subjects leaving the dominions of the Emperor without permission of the magistrate and a release of Austrian citizenship, and with an intention never to return, become "unlawful emigrants," and lose all their civil and political rights at home. This forfeiture is held to dissolve all connexion.

That Koszta declared himself a Hungarian on board the Austrian vessel, though stated by Mr. Brown who was not present, is denied by Captain Ingraham, who was. His therefore at least doubtful if he said so. Mr. Marcy concludes that those who acted on the part of Austria had no right whatever to seize and imprison Koszta; and he proceeds to say that the Turkish authority being dormant, Austria took authority making the capture by Greek ruffians in a violent manner, and the American officers being prevented (even if they had no authority from the Government)—all were with out the pale of civil or international law—all were in the same condition in respect to rights and duties as they would have been in an unappropriated region beyond the confines of civilization—liege subjects of the law of nature, moral agents, who should simply do unto others as they would others should do unto them, and hence to protect the weak from the tyranny of the strong.

But, to place the justification of the American agents still further beyond controversy, Koszta had "the national character of an American, and the Government of the United States had the right to extend its protection over him." The certificate he bore and exhibited to his persecutors was genuine; and it clothed him with American nationality. A nation can give this protection to others than native born or adopted citizens. The doctrine of international law admits this. It gives the national character of a country to all residents who have a domicile there, whether they will or not. "If a person goes from this country abroad, with the nationality of the United States, this law enjoins upon other nations to respect him, in regard to protection, as an American citizen. It concedes to every country the right to protect any and all who may be clothed with its nationality." Mr. Marcy sustains these positions by the facts in Koszta's case, and the citation of numerous approved authorities. He also maintains in the same manner that his domicile had not been forfeited by his temporary absence. The right to protect any one thus entitled to our protection is avowed, and the obligation is denied of explaining such conduct to any foreign power. In obedience to law, payment of taxes, submission to various vicissitudes, to the disasters of war, &c., the mere resident participates in many of the duties of the citizen, and the protection of the mark of nationality is his right.

Respecting the supposition that protection may thus be claimed by mere agitators who may come to this country to obtain a claim to it, and then retire to their chosen scenes of excitement, Mr. Marcy says that "such a development would effectually disprove the fact that they acquired a domicile and title to nationality (the intention being inferred from facts as well as declarations.) Protection over adventurers as seditious propagandists is disclaimed.

Again: By the laws of Turkey, persons who are not of that country and its religion, are received under the protection of the resident Consuls of other Powers, irrespective of the country of their birth or their allegiance, and international law recognizes and sanctions the rights acquired by this connection; and Koszta was hence invested with the nationality of the United States, even if he had not been before.

Now, in regard to the expected "mode" of Captain Ingraham's co-operation with our Consul. No offence was given to the Austrian Government through its Consul, whose agency was concealed and clandestine. The interposition of Captain Ingraham was requested by Mr. Brown, our Charge *pro tem*. Captain Ingraham tried other means to effect Koszta's release, and failing, menaced forcible means in resistance of force and illegality. The first aggressive act was the seizure of Koszta; the first improper use of a national ship, the imprisonment of Koszta therein. If Austria upholds the conduct of the commander, she is the first aggressor. This act of the commander of the Huzzar led to the series of other acts which constitute the ground of complaint against the United States. No one who would question Captain Ingraham's right to arrest the proceedings of Kidnappers in the streets, and rescue Koszta from their hands. If he could have properly interfered in the first stage, he might do so in the last. The actors were all wrongdoers; and if they claimed to have the possession of a national ship, and converted it into a prison, that ship was not entitled to the privileges of a sanctuary.

It was the understanding of the parties that Koszta should be retained at Smyrna while the question of his nationality was pending. Captain Ingraham received satisfactory evidence of a design on the part of the Austrian functionaries at Smyrna and Constantinople, to disregard this arrangement and remove him clandestinely to Trieste. He was placed in the perplexing alternative of surrendering the captive without further efforts, and in case of refusal to enforce it. The government of the United States regrets that he was reduced to this painful alternative; but it cannot find any good reason for disapproving the course he pursued. The antecedent events qualify and legalize that act. If the conclusions heretofore arrived at are correct, the Austrian Agents had no more right to take Koszta from the Turkish dominions than from the United States, and Captain Ingraham had the same right to demand and enforce his release as he would have had if Koszta had been taken from American soil, the place of the transaction is immaterial, unless the Austrian municipal laws extend over it.

Mr. Marcy does not dissent from Mr. Hulsemann's views of the law-making power, but sees no application for them in this connection. The President has instructed our agents abroad

to respect the rights of all nations. The appeal of Austria to other governments implies that our government is acting upon some new principle, but Mr. Marcy is confident that, after due consideration of the views here taken of the affair at Smyrna, those powers which have been so prompt to censure will be equally prompt to correct any precipitate judgment they may have formed in regard to it. They will be abundantly satisfied that the agents of this government in that transaction have respected international law, and in no particular transgressed the restrictions it imposes. In some instances they have carried this right of protection to limits which this government would not venture, because it would not feel justified, to approach; nor have any of these nations been disposed to abandon the exercise of this right from a timid apprehension that it might possibly bring them into an occasional collision with other powers. The United States ask no more than has been conceded to others and will not be contented with less.

Mr. Marcy's conclusion is as follows: Before closing this communication, the undersigned will briefly notice the complaint of Austria against Captain Ingraham for violating the neutral soil of the Ottoman empire. The right of Austria to call the United States to account for the acts of their agents affecting the sovereign territorial rights of Turkey is not perceived, and they do not acknowledge her right to require any explanation.

If anything was done at Smyrna in derogation of the sovereignty of Turkey, this government will give satisfactory explanation to the Sultan when he shall demand it, and it has instructed its minister resident to make this known to him. He is the judge, and the only rightful judge in this affair, and the injured party, too. He has investigated its merits, pronounced judgment against Austria, and acquitted the United States; yet, strange as it is, Austria has called the United States to account for violating the sovereign territorial rights of the Emperor of Turkey.

The conclusions at which the President has arrived, after a full examination of the transaction at Smyrna, and respectful consideration of the views of the Austrian government thereon, as presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note, are that Koszta, when seized and imprisoned, was invested with the nationality of the United States, and they had, therefore, the right, if they chose to exercise it, to extend their protection to him; that from international law—the only law which can be rightfully appealed to for rules of action in this case, Austria could derive no authority to obstruct or interfere with the United States in the exercise of this right, in effecting the liberation of Koszta; and that Captain Ingraham's interposition for his release, was, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, right and proper.

These conclusions indicate to Mr. Hulsemann the answer which the undersigned is instructed by the President to make to the Emperor of Austria to the demands presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note.

The President does not see sufficient cause for disavowing the acts of the American agents which are complained of by Austria. Her claim for satisfaction on that account has been carefully considered, and is respectfully declined.

Being convinced that the seizure and imprisonment of Koszta were illegal and unjustifiable, the President also declines to give his consent to his delivery to the Consul-General of Austria at Smyrna; but after a full examination of the case, as herein presented, he has instructed the undersigned to communicate to Mr. Hulsemann his confident expectation that the Emperor of Austria will take the proper measures to cause Martin Koszta to be restored to the same condition he was in before he was seized in the streets of Smyrna, on the 21st of June last.

Plank Road Superiority.

We see a sensible letter, from C. W. Styles, Esq., published in the Hamburg Republican. Mr. S. writes from Fayetteville, N. C., where he has had an opportunity of looking into the Plank Road business extensively, as free roads now radiate from that place. We call attention to the following observations.

"I have recently had an opportunity of investigating the theory of Plank Roads, their utility and effect upon farming interests, and the inducement they offer to capitalists for profitable investment; and the result of my observations is the conviction that their system is far preferable to Railroads where short distances are to be overcome, and where particular communities are to be accommodated. Railroads should never be built, except where it is desirable to shorten great distances, and bring remote sections in close communication. In such cases they should be constructed by the shortest and most direct lines, leaving the accommodation of communities and villages to plank road enterprises; and wherever a track or Rail Road is located adjacent communities would place themselves upon the line by planking their roads. This system would cost less and benefit a larger portion of our citizens than the zigzag location of Railroads, which has characterized some of our most prominent enterprises; and, while it would furnish all the facilities necessary to the planter for the transportation of his produce to market, and the return of his necessaries, it would afford him, at all times, a good road at his door, for plantation and neighborhood purposes. Railroads afford none of those private and domestic advantages."

Mr. Styles goes on to say that the Fayetteville Roads have cost an average of \$1,400 per mile—that they are all paying 10 per cent—and that the cheapness of their construction may be attributed to the fact that they were located by the skill of efficient Engineers.—Edgefield Advertiser.

ONE DAY LATER FROM RIO.—The brig Nancy, at Baltimore on Tuesday, from Rio de Janeiro brings advices one day later than our previous dates. The following is an extract from a letter dated

"RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 18, 1853. We have no change to note in quotations of Coffee. The stock to-day is about the same as it was in 1852, and the receipts from the interior, as compared with 1852, show a falling off of 117,238 bags since 1st of April, as compared with the same period of last year.—The receipts average about 3500 bags daily since 1st July. The lowland crop is almost a total failure, as there are not 10,000 bags of new in market, whereas we have shipped cargoes of new as early as the 1st of April in former years.

The Camden Weekly Journal.

Tuesday, October 11, 1853.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

NOTICE.

I hereby constitute and appoint Mr. THOMAS W. PROCTER my agent, for the transaction of any business in which I am interested or concerned in Camden. All persons indebted to me will please settle with him at once.

THOMAS J. WARREN.

A Sort of Valedictory.

In a day or two we expect to vacate our seat in the present "old arm chair" which usually stands in the nook of our sanctum, where we have often sat in pursuing the pleasant duties of our vocation: here our mind has often been busy revolving various matters, and not unfrequently illustrating the idea of the great poet—slightly changed—

A sober thought is capable of years, And crowds a long life into one hour.

Here we have had many pleasant moments of real enjoyment—a feast of reason, all to ourselves, in conning over the pages of many welcome visitors in the shape of numerous exchanges; to discriminate would be invidious, we cannot do it; but from each we have extracted many pleasant and valuable thoughts, which have often served to beguile many a weary hour, and added interest to that, which, without their valuable aid, would otherwise have been very meagre and uninteresting. In view of the associations which stand intimately connected with some of the pleasantest hours of our life, we cannot but regret, to some extent at least, that duty calls us elsewhere, and we feel it right to go.

Our connection by this move is not severed with the Journal. We will still maintain its editor and ownership, and will continue for some time, perhaps the next year; only a change of location, which will enable us, we have no doubt, to keep our Journal better posted up with the passing events of the day, and will still *advocate*, to the best of our abilities, what we conceive to be right and proper.

The conduct and general superintendence of the "Journal" and "Temperance Advocate" will continue in the hands of the former proprietor of the Journal, who will take great pleasure in giving receipts to any of our friends who desire to settle up.

We Want

DeBow's Commercial Review, for August, 1847, also, for May, August, September and December, 1851. Persons having odd numbers in their possession, for which they have no particular use, will oblige us very greatly by sending all or any one of the above numbers, and we will cheerfully pay their value in money, or furnish in exchange for all the numbers wanted, a complete volume of the work for 1848. We hope some of our friends can oblige us, and will do so by sending the same to this office.

The College Again.

We ask pardon of our readers for again obtruding our remarks upon this subject; but as we have been called up again by the Carolina *Spartan's* correspondent, "Fair Play," we reply as follows:

1st. "That Camden, where the editor would have the proposed College, is a sickly place." We answer by an emphatic contradiction of the proposition. It is not so. Again, why do you insist upon it that Camden is the spot where we want the College located. This is a wilful, unfair misrepresentation of our position. Kirkwood is the place; and a beautiful lot of thirty acres of land, and as healthy as your "burg" or any other place. Stick to the facts, and fair play will suit better for your motto.

2nd. "That in consequence of the sickness, all who can get away, are absentees during the months of July, August, September, and when frost keeps off, the month of October." Another emphatic demurrer is entered against this assertion. It is not correct that "all who can get away" go. The whole paragraph is founded in ignorance, and betrays an unwarrantable recklessness which we do not care to consume time in answering at greater length.

3rd. "That owing to its situation near the river swamp, Camden has an abundant stock of mosquitoes and gallinippers, who rarely disappear, even during the winter months. I might have added that the boasted Kirkwood is equally well-stocked with sandflies, of a peculiar and most villainous kind, of which you in the upper country can form no idea.

This is only another instance of the extent to which the human imagination may be carried. That we have "mosquitoes" we do not deny, but the "gallinipper" part we must leave for the fertile and imaginative correspondent of the *Spartan* to find; and those "sand flies" of such "a peculiar and most villainous kind," we will also leave to his sagacious investigations. If the citizens of "boasted Kirkwood" have not been annoyed with these "villainous insects," we are sure they ought not to complain in the "upper country."

4th. "That the expense of living in Camden, when compared, or I should rather say contrasted, with the same in Spartanburg, is as 16 to 8, or as 2 to 1.—Good boarding, washing and lodging can be obtained in Spartanburg for \$96 per annum. The same will cost in Camden, \$192."

Suppose board at the hotels in Camden is 12 or 15 dollars per month, does it follow as a matter of course that it would be the same at the College. By the same process of reasoning, Barhamville ought not to be patronized because the hotels in Columbia charge 25 or 30 dollars a month for board,—bright idea, that! Is the eating part the great first idea why the College should be located at Spartanburg. Camden has just as much right to the College as Spartanburg has, and if there is any chance to get it, it will be done—effort will at least be made; and "Fair Play" must go up to Conference "pretty well-charged with explosive materials" before he will be able to fix things exactly to his liking.

The writer of "Fair Play," after various conclusions, consoles himself with the delusive idea that he has us cornered, or in his own beautiful conception "no wonder the editor nudges behind a corner at the discharge,"—"of what? 'explosive materials'—which sends him, 'Fair Play,' sky-high into thin air. I thank you for the idea. Here it is:

"Thus, Messrs. Editors, you will perceive that my 'squib' was pretty well charged with explosive materials—explosive of the insane scheme, I hope to locate no important institution at near-Camden. No wonder the editor nudges behind a corner at the discharge thereof. I would advise him to keep there. Boys are sometimes hurt by 'squibs.'"

Amusing thought, "Boys are sometimes hurt by 'squibs.'" We will ask our venerable censor a question—how high do "boys" get to be in the upper country? We have here a generation of "early risers," and when you talk about "boys" we don't understand you.

The conclusion of this matter, or rather the conclusion of "Fair Play's" article is as follows: "By-the-by, Messrs. Editors, is not the Temperance Advocate diverted from its legitimate purpose, when its columns are made the medium through which the editor expresses his individual preferences on any subject? That paper was established and has been supported for a single purpose—the promotion of temperance. As such it is patronized by the friends of the cause throughout the State, among whom are many

who favor your village as the site for the new College. Certainly they did not subscribe for the Temperance Advocate to be made the vehicle or instrument of contravening their views and defeating their interests on this point. I would like the editor to tell us by what authority he is thus using a paper entrusted to him for a far different purpose. I believe it is the first time since its existence that the paper has been diverted from the end for which it was established. I therefore hope that the editor will not only satisfy the public on this point, but that he will adduce his mighty arguments and "numerous instances," for which I called in my last."

We answer the above, something after this fashion: The first article upon this subject was written originally for the Camden Journal, but was copied into the Temperance Advocate, not, however, to divert that paper "from its legitimate purpose," which, it seems, "Fair Play" is the only one who has had the wisdom, or penetration of making the discovery. If an editor is not allowed to "express his individual preferences" on any subject, he had better quit. Such is, at least, our notion; and when the conscripted authorities or those who patronize the paper, are dissatisfied with our expressions of "individual preferences," we are willing to play quits. "Fair Play" is selfish in addition to his unfairness. He ought to recollect that there are two sides to this question, and other "friends of the cause throughout the State" who subscribe for the Temperance Advocate, and are as earnestly engaged in the "promotion of temperance" as he is, or any of his friends, who are also interested in the location of this College—but not at Spartanburg. To our temperance friends throughout the State, as well as those at Spartanburg, we beg leave to say, that we do not desire, nor have we desired, to make the Temperance Advocate a "vehicle or instrument for 'contravening' any one's 'views,' or 'defeating' any one's 'interests.'"

It is not our mode of doing business, and we have no need of the Advocate as a "vehicle or instrument" for our individual uses, or expressions of individual predilections. We have a paper of our own, and hereafter will conduct our controversies with "Fair Play" upon this subject, in that paper entirely. We are asked, with all the dignity and solemnity which could possibly attach to a momentous question, "by what authority are we using a paper entrusted to us for a far different purpose?" In other words, what business have we to express an opinion upon any other subject than that of Temperance. We answer our interrogator that we do it on our own "individual," personal "authority." We deny "that the paper has been diverted from the end for which it was established," and even if it had been, we do not acknowledge an unknown newspaper scribbler as the one to whom we are responsible. Neither do we recognize the demands "of the public on this point," for satisfaction, as worthy of reply, when the demand is made by some great Unknown, in the shape of an anonymous writer through another paper. We have this to say—that if "Fair Play," or any one else is dissatisfied with our course, they can withdraw their patronage at any moment. It is a matter of supreme indifference to us how or when it is done. Talk about patronage! We don't want, nor do we need any man's patronage, who gives it reluctantly. Keep your two dollars at home.

Mr. Marcy's Reply. Is just what it ought to be; and the Austrian government will learn one of these days that all the world is not a Hungary to be oppressed and tyrannized over. Their presumption is appropriately and well repayed in the able and dignified answer of Secretary Marcy to the letter of Chevalier Hulsemann, the representative of the Austrian Court.

Hon. A. W. Venable's Speech, Before the Literary Societies of Wake Forest College, North Carolina, is a beautiful effort. We have read it with much pleasure, and we hope, with profit. There are every day truths contained in his remarks of practical utility and importance, bearing upon the duties and details of life. We would rather hear or read such a speech, than be compelled to endure the besotted speaker in the land. It, however, takes a variety to make up a world, and what is one man's choice would not be another's. We thank our young friend, S. J. C. D., for his kindness in forwarding this copy, and whenever he can send us another just such a speech, consider us ready to receive it.

The Charleston Standard.

We welcome our much esteemed contemporary, which makes its appearance under new and flattering auspices. The old title is doffed, and a new and better one, for convenience has been adopted. Now the Standard is located by its name, the former part of which admitted of extensive limits, for there is so much Southern this and that, in name, now-a-days, that one is not much impressed with the term. The Standard is a capital paper, and bears very evident marks of improvement. Messrs. SPRATT & BRITTON will make the paper equal in all respects with the very best, we have reason to believe, and hope. To Mr. BRITTON, late of the Fairfield Herald and Winsboro Register, we cordially extend the usual greetings.

THE COTTON TRADE OF EUROPE.—The Baltimore Cotton Planter says that a responsible house has been established at New Orleans, possessed of all the necessary facilities to carry out practically and successfully the desirable object of direct shipment of Cotton to the Continent of Europe. It is said that the object of the movement is to lay the foundation of a new system of trade, which, while it will end, if successful, in the individual benefit of the planter, will increase the consumption of cotton—relieve Liverpool of her surplus, and by creating a Continental Depot, give a regular and just value to the great staple.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW QUESTION.—The Department of the Interior is said to have received a letter from Col. Wynkoop, U. S. Marshall of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, notifying the Secretary that three of his deputies were on the point of being arrested on a State warrant for seeking to execute a warrant from Judge Greer, of the Supreme Court commanding him to arrest William Thomas, claimed by Ishman Keith, of Fauquier county, Virginia, as his runaway slave, who was said to be in Wilkesbarre. Secretary McClelland promptly answered him to consult the U. S. District Attorney and to take measures to defend the case and uphold the law under which they acted.

OBITUARY.

Died, at his residence near Hillsborough, N. C., on Sunday the 25th ult., in the 83d year of his age, the Rev. John Witherspoon, a celebrated minister of the Presbyterian Church in this place.

It is ever a painful duty to announce the death of a minister of God; to say that a great and a good man has fallen; but when, in the inscrutable providence of God, we are called upon to pay the last tribute of respect and affection to a beloved minister, to whose voice we have for years listened, under whose instruction we have lived, who has shared in our joys and sympathized with us in sorrow, inexpressibly painful is the duty, and the heart shrinks from the trial which respect and affection demand. Dr. Witherspoon was born at Penbrooke, U. C. country seat and residence of his father, near Newbern, N. C. He was the son of Mr. John Witherspoon, and grandson of the Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon, a celebrated writer and divine in the Presbyterian church, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Dr.

Witherspoon received his college education at the University of Chapel Hill, which having completed, he chose the law as his profession, obtained a license to practice in the courts of his native state, and was for two years a successful practitioner at the bar, with every prospect of advancing to eminence and wealth in his profession. Subsequent to this period his mind was awakened to the importance of the subject of religion; and called by the grace of God to become a follower of the Saviour he dedicated himself to the service of God, and resolved to devote himself to the ministry of Jesus Christ. He commenced the study of divinity, and pursued his theological course in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, under the Rev. John McDowell, and was licensed to preach by the Hillsborough Presbytery. In a brief obituary notice, it is impossible to enter into all the particulars of his usefulness in the church with which he was connected; but this is hardly necessary; the Presbyterian Church in which he was long an eminent minister, is well acquainted with the talents, piety, and influence he exerted in her General Assembly, his Synods, and her Presbyteries; in these judicatories of the church his voice was long heard and his influence felt. In Hillsborough he commenced his ministry.

Dr. Witherspoon continued pastor of the church in Hillsborough until 1832, when he removed to Camden S. C. where he was called to the pastoral charge of a church. Though beloved by his congregation, his heart turned with longing desire to Hillsborough, the scene and spot of his early labors, and to the near relative residing here; and his health failing, he was induced again to return and dwell at home, and at the time of his death he was laboring and preaching alternately with the Rev. Robert Burwell, in the same beloved church which he had planted, which he had watered with his tears, and nourished by his prayers. Though his health for more than a year had been rapidly declining, he would not relax his labors, but continued in the constant and faithful discharge of his ministerial duties until a fortnight before his death. The last sermon which the writer had the privilege of hearing from him, and the last sermon which he preached, was from the text, "Unto you, therefore which believe, he is precious." Though in great pain and suffering, he exhibited the fullness of salvation, and the preciousness of that Savior, whose love and faithfulness he had so fully experienced, and in whom he had so long trusted. Though his life was in many respects a life of sorrow and affliction, he bore all his trials with meekness and submission, and resignation. Possessing in an eminent degree the spirit of his divine Master, he was gentle, forbearing and forgiving, and ever ready to cast the mantle of charity over the faults of others. As long as he was able to speak, his mind and heart seemed to be full of those holy truths which had occupied his thoughts through his life; and almost the last words he was heard to utter, though inaudible to all around him, were, "Sanctification is the work of God." While able to speak, he expressed to those around him confidence in the Redeemer, and hope of a blessed immortality. Thus departed our beloved minister, who was honored and loved by all classes in this community, the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the bond and the free, for all have shared in his kindness and sympathy, and for all he labored and lived.

On the holy Sabbath he departed, on the 37th anniversary of his installation as pastor of the church in Hillsborough, on the 25th of September below, preceded above to enter on and enjoy that eternal Sabbath of rest and blessedness at God's right hand. While we mingle our tears and our sympathy with the beloved and bereaved relatives, we rejoice that they do not sorrow as those without hope, but look forward to a blissful reunion with the loved ones who have gone before, in that world of rest and blessedness where separation and sorrow are known no more.—Hillsborough Recorder.

Flowers will Grow where the waters Run. If the cuticle of the scalp is kept healthy, and the germs of the hair invigorated by stimulants which operate at their roots, through the inner skin or dermis of the head, a strong and vigorous head of hair cannot fail to be the result. The operation of Lyon's Kathaïron is founded entirely upon this most reasonable law of the Natural World. It is prepared of such ingredients only, as will produce this effect. Hence the most incrofulous have tried and been benefited by its use—and the secret of its immense sale. The appearance given to the hair is truly beautiful and pleasing. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, at 25 cents, in large bottles D. S. Barnes, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y. Sold by every Druggist in Camden, Haviland, Harrall & Co., Wholesale Agents, Charleston. Sept. 13 37

POISONING.

Thousands of parents who use Vermifuges composed of Castor Oil, Calomel, &c. are not aware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundation for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c. In another column will be found the advertisement of Hobe's Medicines, to which we ask the attention of all interested in their own as well as their children's health. In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from those of a bilious type, should make use of the only genuine Medicine, Hobe's Liver Pills. Do not be deceived, but ask for Hobe's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. HOBE'SACK, as none else are genuine.

CAMDEN PRICES CURRENT.

BAGGING, per yard, 12 to 13
BALE ROPE, per pound, 9 to 10
BUTTER, 18 to 25
BEEF, 5 to 7
BACON, 11 to 12
COFFEE, 10 to 12
CHEESE, 12 to 18
COTTON, 9 to 10
COAL, per bushel, 75 to 80
FLOUR, per barrel, 6 to 8
FODDER, per cwt., 75 to 80
LARD, per pound, 12 to 14
MOLASSES, per gallon, 30 to 42
OATS, per bushel, 37 to 45
PEAS, 75 to 85
SUGAR, per pound, 6 to 12
SALT, per sack, 1 to 1

South Carolina—Kershaw District.

By JOHN S. JOY, ESQUIRE, ORDINARY. WHEREAS, Tho. J. Warren has applied to me for Letters of Administration on all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of Elizabeth Warren, late of the District aforesaid, deceased. These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased to be and appear before me at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Camden Court House on the 21st day of October inst., to show cause, if any, why said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand and seal this 6th day of October, 1853, and in the 78th year of American Independence. JOHN R. JOY, O. K. D.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS, are infallible in the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCRUSTED CONSUMPTION, AND DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will swallow them. Thousands have been restored to health by their use. A single dose relieves in six minutes. Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan." Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally. J. BRYAN & CO., Rochester, N. Y., Proprietors. Wholesale by P. M. COHEN & CO., Charleston, Oct. 11, 41

Ditchers Wanted.

The subscriber will pay \$12 per month for from 15 to 20 able bodied Ditchers—Negroes will be preferred. Apply immediately. B. BOYKIN Oct. 4, 40 36.

Situation Wanted.

As an Overseer, by one who understands the cultivation of Corn and Cotton. Persons wishing to employ will please address M. G. W., box 85, Camden, Oct. 4, 40 36.